

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BUT HE NEVER DID.

(Robert Burdette.)
There are no words that these more said—
"I could have done it if I had had."
The man who chafes this said refrain
Has always failed to catch the train.
"He could have bought" the corner lot
For fifty dollars—like as not—
Which some two weeks ago, or more,
You paid eleven thousand for.
The carriage team you bought in town—
Planking eleven hundred down—
"He could have got," along last fall,
For just four hundred, rig and all.
"If he had had"—when Jones went in.
The Congressman had now have been.
"If he had had"—your schooling, say—
A Supreme Judge he'd be to-day.
"If he had had"—your start and health
Millions would scarcely count his wealth.
"If he had" read theology.
A second Beecher he would be.
"If he had" turned his thoughts to rhyme,
The press with his muse would chime.
"If he had had"—what words to win!
"If he had had"—he could have been
"If he had had"—he could have thrived
"If he had had"—he would own
State, fat, unprofitable, said—
"If he had had"—if he had had."

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1888.
MR. EDITOR: At last the two big factions which make up the City Democracy have agreed to disagree. The die was cast by Tammany Hall which put in the field a full-fledged Wigwag ticket. It is headed by Sheriff Grant who, by the way, was the unsuccessful champion of Tammany in the mayoralty fight of four years ago. The County Democracy followed suit promptly, placing Mayor Hewitt in nomination.
Although such action had been anticipated for some time, strenuous efforts were made at the last moment to fuse the warring factions. Several confidential advisers from Washington, personal and political friends of the President, including Senator Gorman, Congressman Scott and Secretary Whitney were closeted all day and all night with the chiefs of the belligerent forces. It looked for a while as though the redoubtable Secretary of the Navy would himself be selected as the head of a Union ticket. But it all came to naught, and Tammany hastened to throw down the gauntlet and flourish the tomahawk as she has so often done in the past.

The impression among Democrats here that this local duel will add votes to the National ticket is very general; and this, too, is based upon history. The only time a Democrat has succeeded in getting enough votes in New York City to hold him in the White House was under precisely similar conditions. On the other hand when all factions were joined eight years ago, Hancock was mercilessly knifed. This view is also accepted by the National Committee, and the only fear they have is that a bad effect may be produced outside of New York where these conditions are not so well understood. All indications favor the triumph of Mayor Hewitt, who has been endorsed by a large body of independents usually found in the Republican column. Whether there will be a regular Republican Richmond in the field, has not been determined. The party leaders seem very much divided on this point, and there is no telling what the outcome will be.

Four years ago Cleveland's majority in this city was 43,000. Gov. Hill did a good deal better two years later. The County Democracy has placed the majority for the National ticket at least 55,000, and claims with reason a gain of six to seven thousand in Brooklyn and Kings County. There is not the slightest cause for alarm about New York State.

The news from Connecticut and New Jersey is also very favorable. Particular attention is being given by the party managers to the little Nutmeg State, which is always more or less eccentric at election times. A recent private pill gives the Democrats 3,000 plurality—about as much as any one ever gets in that State. Some of the Democrats are, however, not so much as they seem very much divided on this point, and there is no telling what the outcome will be.

Politics is so absorbent a topic now that it is positively refreshing to hear anything else discussed. Some little outside of the current dramatic events. Chief of these is the American debut of the eminent French Stars, Monsieur Coquelin and Mlle. Hading. Society of course has adopted them blindly as society always adopts eminent foreigners. Then we have Mrs. Langtry with us again with the debilitated Freddy trailing along in the back-ground. There seems to have been nothing in the rumor that the Dudes and the Lily were out. Mrs. Potter, too, has started in upon her second season under brand new management, and with dresses dazzling enough to compensate for any economy of the divine affluence. Her managers have slowly surrounded her with stellar accessories luminous enough in themselves to draw, should the bright particular star relapse into her last year's eclipse. The cleverest part of the whole scheme is the announcement that his Royal Highness Albert Edward personally superintended the details of putting on her new piece de resistance, "Twixt Axe and Crown," while it was being rehearsed in London. Of course the curlew-bellied Beldam, the prima of all Beldams, and the one of the mainstays of the combination.

Speaking of theatricals reminds me that Amelia Rivers' "The Quick or the Dead" was a dead failure. The elements which brought the book into such tremendous and instantaneous popularity proved very bad and commonplace on the boards. New Yorkers may enjoy archaic expressions between book covers, but they won't pay their money to see them masquerading behind foot-lights.

More of the crooked work of confidential clerk Redell who swindled a law-firm out of an immense fortune by means of forged mortgages has come to the surface. The grand stolen total now amounts up to a round \$270,000 with plenty of back country to fear from. Redell is still in jail, likely to remain there for an indefinite period while Attorney Foster, brother of the Republican "fry-out-the-fat" circular man, who abstracted about as much from the Produce Exchange, is still safely in hiding.

F. E. V.

County Government.

The people know full well what they were doing when they ratified the amendment giving power to the Legislature to fix the county government as it pleased, and the Legislature knew full well what it was doing when it exercised that power as enacted the present system; and the question now is, as in 1870, in 1873, in 1880, in 1882, in 1884, and in 1886, whether the white people of North Carolina prefer the Canby system of county government, or that under which their forefathers enjoyed peace and prosperity for nearly a hundred years. The Canby system means negro rule and extravagant expenditure; the system of our forefathers means white man's rule and economical government.

Choose ye, white people of North Carolina, between them, but before you choose it may be well enough for you to pause and consider:
1. What the North Carolina system is worth to the negro counties in the State.
2. What these negro counties are worth to the democratic party, and
3. What they are worth to the tax-payers of the State.

What, then, is the value of the system? There are twenty-seven counties in the State that either now have negro majorities or will have negro majorities at the next census at the present rate of increase of the two races.
1. The records show that under the three years of Democratic rule, the negro county expenses were \$314,504 less than under the three years preceding under the Canby system. And not only this, but the Democrats, with that much less money, paid \$226,193 of former county indebtedness, and not only this, but they brought county orders and county obligations generally from their various stages of shameful depreciation up to par, so that they have since been almost universally worth dollar for dollar.

2. But what are the negro counties worth to the Democratic party?
The total white vote of these twenty-seven counties, according to the last census, was 51,031, or twenty seven per cent. of the possible white vote of the State. The vote cast for Scales in these counties, and it was all white, was 45,424, that is to say, 90 per cent., or more than nine-tenths of the white men in the negro counties. In the white counties of the State only 70 per cent., or seven-ninths of the white men, voted for him, that is to say, one-fifth less.

In other words, if the white men of the negro counties had voted, according to their strength, no better than the white men in the white counties voted, according to their strength, Scales's majority would have been only 10,000 votes. Whereas, had the white men in the white counties and the white voters in the negro counties his majority would have been more than 50,000.

Why this is so, any thinking man may see at a glance. The white man in the negro county realizes fully the importance of going to the polls and casting his vote in the Democratic ticket. It is only in the State election that his vote counts, and he knows he must make himself felt somewhere, if he would get relief from the Legislature.

Deprive him of this relief and you will see from him the indifference to vote the Democratic ticket with the zeal that he does vote it. Send him back to negro rule, with the knowledge that it is the Democratic party that sends him back, thus cutting him off from all hope in the future, and you certainly cannot expect him to go to the polls any better than his brethren do in other counties of the State.

Let every man who considers the success of the Democratic party essential to prosperity in North Carolina ponder well these things, for so far as facts and figures can tell the story, the ascendancy of the Democratic party in North Carolina has depended upon the protection it affords to the white voters in the negro counties. What the future has in store remains to be seen.

3. But what are these negro counties worth to the tax-payers of the State?
The whole amount of taxes levied for the last fiscal year was in round numbers \$345,000. Of this amount the twenty-seven negro counties, that is to say, the white people of those counties, paid \$200,000, more than one-third of the whole amount, that is to say, over 38 per cent. of the whole amount.

Dockery and the County Government.

The Raleigh News-Observer says: "Congressman Rowland writes to say that during the third session of the 43rd Congress, Col. Dockery, then a member of Congress, introduced a bill giving the legislature of the District of Columbia the power to appoint the magistrates for that District. Yet Col. Dockery says what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander, and that while it was right for the legislature of the District to appoint magistrates, it is intolerable oppression for the legislature of North Carolina to do so."
If General Dockery voted as is stated above, giving the District of Columbia the power of selecting the magistrates for the said district, why should he if he is not a demagogue, wish to change the form of government in North Carolina.

The Boot on the Other Leg.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]
Why is not the Senate bill to denounce and at the entering wedge of Free Trade because it reduces the duty on cotton cloth? True, with the advantages of free raw material and improved machinery the cotton industries will not be hurt by this reduction, but then, as Mr. Harrison says, it is a matter of principle, not of schedules."

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE
Cumberland County Agricultural Society,
To be held in Fayetteville, N. C., November 14th, 15th and 16th, 1888.

All Premiums offered may be competed for by the citizens of North and South Carolina.

DEPARTMENT E.

SWINE.
Best boar, any breed, \$2.50
" Berkshire boar, 2.50
" Poland China boar, 2.50
" Chester White boar, 2.50
" Essex boar, 2.50
" Jersey Red boar, 2.50
" sow and pig, any breed, 2.00
" lot of hogs, 3.00
Largest hog, 3.00

POULTRY.
Best trio black breasted game, 1.00
" gray game, 1.00
" full blood game, 1.00
" Langshans, 1.00
" Wyandottes, 1.00
" Plymouth Rocks, 1.00
" American dominiques, 1.00
" White Leghorn, 1.00
" Brown Leghorn, 1.00
" Light Brahma, 1.00
" Dark Brahma, 1.00
" White Cochins, 1.00
" Black Cochins, 1.00
" Buff Cochins, 1.00
" Cartridge Cochins, 1.00
" Bantams, 1.00
" Javs, 1.00
" Houdans, 1.00
" Muscovy ducks, 1.00
" Pekin ducks, 1.00
" Rouen ducks, 1.00
" Aylesbury ducks, 1.00
" Toulouse geese, 1.00
" White African geese, 1.00
" White African geese, 1.00
" White turkeys, 1.00
" Bronze turkeys, 1.00
" Active turkeys, 1.00
" Game, 1.00
" Peafowls, 1.00
" Pigeons, 1.00
Largest and best display of poultry, special premium No. 41.

DEPARTMENT F.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, CARTS, &c.
—NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURE.
Best two-horse carriage, \$5.00
" buggy, 5.00
" four-horse wagon, 5.00
" two-horse wagon, 5.00
" cart, 2.00
" wheelbarrow, 2.00

CARRIAGES, BUGGY AND WAGON MATERIAL.
AND HARNESS.
Best set single harness, \$3.00
" set double harness, 5.00
" set trap harness, 2.00
" riding saddle, 3.00
" display eastings—N. C. make, 3.00
" display of horse shoes—N. C. make, 1.00

FURNITURE.
Best exhibition of home-made furniture, \$5.00

CARPENTERS' WORK AND TOOLS.
Best home-made panel doors, \$2.00
" home-made sash blinds, 1.00
" home-made moulding, 50
" home-made patterns, 50
" and most tasteful mantel-piece, 1.00

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
Best pair home-made boots, \$2.00
" pair home-made ladies' gaiters, 1.00
" pair home-made ladies' slippers, 1.00

SILVER, GILT AND EARTHEN WARE.
Best display silver ware, diploma
" display plated ware, diploma
" display gilt ware, diploma
" display glass ware, diploma
" display crockery ware, diploma
" display tin-ware home-made, \$2.00
" display of copper and brass ware, diploma

GUNS, HUNTING APPARATUS AND FISHING TACKLE.
Best shot gun, diploma
" breech-loading gun, diploma
" rifle, diploma
" display of fire arms and accoutrements, diploma
" fishing tackle, diploma
" display of fishing seines, diploma

PRINTING, PAPER, BAGGING, LEATHER AND ROPE.
Best display of job printing, \$2.00
" sole leather, N. C. tanned, 1.00
" upper leather, N. C. tanned, 1.00
" display of paper, diploma
" book binding, diploma
" coil baling rope, diploma
" bagging, diploma

DEPARTMENT G.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.
Best combined reaper and mower, diploma
" harrow, \$1.00
" threshing machine, diploma
" horse rake, diploma
" cultivator, diploma
" corn planter, diploma
" cotton marker, 1.00
" grain distributor, 1.00
" subsoil plow, 1.00
" cotton sweep, 1.00

COTTON GINS, PRESSERS, SEED HULLERS, CORN SHELLERS.
Best cotton gin, diploma
" cotton gin feeder, diploma
" cotton press—North Carolina make, \$3.00
" Best hay press—North Carolina make, 3.00
" Best corn sheller—North Carolina make, 2.00
" Best straw cutter—North Carolina make, 2.00

Best cotton seed huller—North Carolina make, 1.00
Best corn husker, 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best plantation horse mower, diploma
" stump extractor, diploma
" ox yoke, diploma
" bee hive, diploma
" churn, diploma
" potato digger, diploma
" plantation gate, diploma
" portable fence, diploma
" hand loom, diploma
" platform scales, diploma
" wine or cider mill, diploma
" brick, 1.00
" shingles, 1.00
" collection of agricultural implements made in North Carolina, 3.00
Best washing machine—North Carolina make, 1.00
Best brooms—North Carolina make, 1.00
Best sewing machine, diploma
" mattress, special premium No. 40.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.

Best barrel virgin turpentine, \$1.00
" barrel rosin, 1.00
" spirit barrel, 1.00
" turpentine barrel, 1.00
" lot hicks and dippers, North Carolina make, 2.00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

1. D. H. Ray, 1 well bucket for best piece woven jeans.
2. D. H. Ray, 1 lb. green tea for best biscuit.
3. D. H. Ray, 4 bbl. flour for best piece woolen jeans.
4. Miss M. H. Smith, 1 cabinet clock for best loaf bread.
5. Novitzky Bros., \$10 to the largest new exhibitor, to be awarded by executive committee.
6. Novitzky Bros., 1 overcoat to farmer who makes 2d best exhibit.
7. W. N. Tillinghast, 1 tin toilet set for best display in department D.
8. W. N. Tillinghast, 1 pair glass pitchers for best display cakes.
9. Dr. H. W. Lilly, \$5 for best buggy harness.
10. Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills, 1 piece Lake George 4-4 sheeting for 2d best woolen jeans.
11. Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills, 3 bundles yarn, 1 for best piece of satinet, 1 for best piece of lincey, 1 for best piece of flannel.
12. J. L. Tatum, 3 lbs French candy.
13. J. L. Tatum, 1 box cigars.
14. J. L. Tatum, 5 lbs. French candy to pretties young lady at the Fair, to be awarded by the executive committee.
15. H. Whaley, 1 buggy whip for best wheat.
16. H. Whaley, 1 saddle cloth for best sample corn for bread.
17. H. Whaley, 1 can harness oil for best oats.
18. H. Whaley, 1 whipper best boy rider, to be awarded by executive committee.
19. A. B. Williams, \$5 for the best sweet potatoes.
20. W. G. Clark, 1 barrel Styron's best flour for best sweet potatoes.
21. W. G. Clark, 1 box toilet soap for best cabbage.
22. Wm. Jackson, 1 accordion for best Irish potatoes.
23. Beasley & Houston, 1 Waterbury watch to the best boy rider.
24. J. M. Martin, 1 gallon apple brandy for broom maker.
25. J. M. Martin, 1 gallon wine for fastest trotting horse to be awarded by the executive committee.
26. J. I. Jackson, 1 gallon wine for best bale of shucks.
27. "The Messenger," one year's subscription to "The Messenger."
28. Dr. J. W. Denby, one year's subscription to "The Messenger."
29. E. F. Moore \$5 for largest yield of wheat.
30. Dr. J. W. McNeill, \$3 for best saddle horse.
31. W. W. Cole, 1 sack salt for best N. C. hams.
32. W. W. Cole, 1 bbl. flour for best lot of forage.
33. J. T. Winburn, \$10 picture of herself to the prettiest lady at the Fair, to be awarded by the executive committee.
34. J. T. Winburn, \$7 picture of the baby to the prettiest baby at the Fair, to be awarded by the executive committee.
35. W. J. Tolar, 1 marble-top washstand for the best exhibit of home-made articles.
36. McMillan Bros., \$10 for the best one gallon sorghum syrup.
37. McMillan Bros., \$5 for the second best one gallon sorghum syrup.
38. C. P. Overby, 1 buggy whip for the best trotting mule to be awarded by the executive committee.
39. C. P. Overby, 1 fine whip for the finest pair horses.
40. E. A. Poe, 500 brick.
41. S. Sheets & Son, 1 ladies' rocking chair for greatest variety of pickles.
42. Jas. Abner, 1 box cigars.
43. J. P. Cook, 10 lbs. sugar for best pound cake.
44. S. A. Phillips, 1 axe and 1 grub hoe for best bale of fodder.
45. M. Schlossburg, 3 lbs best tuffing twine for best mattress.
46. M. Schlossburg, 1 fine oil painting for best display in decorative art.
47. C. C. Thompson, 1 sack salt for best bale of hay.
48. J. C. Thompson, 1 bbl. flour for best sample fresh butter.
49. R. T. Scannin, 1 box cigars and 1 dozen toilet soap for best exhibit of vegetables.
50. W. R. Wicker, 1 box cigars and 1 gallon wine for second best N. C. hams.
51. Jos. W. Hollingsworth, 1 bundle cotton yarn for the best sweet potatoes.
52. Jos. W. Hollingsworth, 1 bundle cotton yarn for the best sweet potatoes.
53. A. V. Maulsby, 1 axe and 1 hat for second best leaf tobacco.
54. Prior & Cook, 1 fine lamp for best N. C. hams.
55. Prior & Cook, 1 comb and brush for best egg.
56. J. M. Lamb, 24 dozen Excelior Pearl Tube Rose bulbs for best collection of geraniums.
57. J. M. Lamb, 24 dozen Excelior Pearl Tube Rose bulbs for best cut-flower Christmas tree.
58. J. M. Lamb, 24 dozen Excelior Pearl Tube Rose bulbs for best cut-flower roses.
59. J. M. Lamb, 24 dozen Excelior Pearl Tube Rose bulbs for best cut-flower roses.

Tube Rose bulbs for best bouquet. (All by an amateur.)
60. Geo. Brandt, 10 yards best Hamburg edging for best patch work quilt.
61. Geo. Brandt, 1 pair French kid slippers for best made gentlemen's dress-shirt.
62. Geo. Brandt, 1 dozen handkerchiefs for best butter.
63. J. Pemberton & Co., handsome plush box of fine stationery for best handwriting by young lady under sixteen years of age.
64. A. J. Pemberton & Co., Longfellow's Poems for best display in Floral Hall.
65. A. J. Pemberton & Co., 1 box envelopes and 1 man paper for best display in Farmers' Hall.
66. A. J. Pemberton & Co., 1 pair vases for best silk quilt.
67. A. J. Pemberton & Co., 1 photograph album for largest number of entries in Food and Condiment Department.
68. A. J. Pemberton & Co., 1 pastel picture for best lady rider at Fair.

Why the Leaves Turn.

"Probably not one person in a thousand knows why leaves change their color in the fall," remarked an eminent botanist the other day. "The common and old fashioned idea is, that all this red and golden glory we see now is caused by frost. A true and scientific explanation of the causes of the coloring of leaves would necessitate a long and intricate discussion. Stated briefly and in proper language, these causes are these: The green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the green matter turns yellow, the blue and the natural growth of the tree ceases, oxidation of the tissue takes place. Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red; under different conditions it takes on a yellow or brown tint. This difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissue, and to the varying conditions of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, cold climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and warm. This is the reason that our American autumn is so much more gorgeous than those of England. There are several things about leaves that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one of two trees growing side by side, of the same age and having the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall and the other should turn yellow, or why one branch of a tree should be highly colored and the rest of the tree have only a yellow tint, are questions that are as impossible to answer as why one member of a family should be perfectly healthy and another sickly. The coloring of leaves is in favor of a high protective tariff, that is sucking the very life blood from you."

Protecting Himself.

(Arkansas Traveler.)
A school commissioner called at the house of a Georgia farmer and asked him if he intended to send his children to school. "I don't want to," replied the farmer, "but that'll be about all." "Are you so busy that you cannot send the boys?" "No, sir, no, I'm not busy." "Then why don't you send the boys?" "Well, I've got my reasons." "Don't you think that education would do them good?" "Yes, it would." "Is it, then, because you cannot clothe them properly?" "No, for I reckon they've got about as good 'wadin' duds as any children in the community." "Then why don't you send them?" "Well, I tell you. Some time ago I sent my son Jim to school. He went away with the biggest sort of respect for his daddy, but I could not knock him and fling him down as fast as he could get up. One day, he stayed at school a while, learned a new lot of tricks, come home, outknoocked me all 'round me agin the ground so hard that he knocked my hip outen' joint. After this he driv me around putty much as he pleased, without no respect for me at all. He wouldn't went to that school he would have been kind and 'fectionate, but he went there, ex I tell you, that that settled it, an' let me tell you, when a boy in this here neighborhood gets so he can whip his daddy, why that household has dun lost its to do, an' you may take my gals an' leave 'em all you please, but I'll let 'em rather my boys would stay away. Bill (addressing one of his sons), come out here and I'll fling you down for a quarter."

Devising Republican Figures.

(Congressman O'Neill's Speech.)
"I am tired of tables of wages as they are used in argument, and I am surprised that workmen do not jump up and deny them. I came from St. Louis, full of workshops and factories. There are glass works there, but I have seen the workmen walking the streets for eighteen months at a time while the works were shut down in obedience to orders of a Trust, and yet on the list of wages these American glass workers are put down at \$3 and \$4 a day. The lists are filled with lying figures. It was in the Democratic 48th Congress that a Committee of Labor was created and to which workmen could look, and it is now one of the most important committees in the House. The National Arbitration bill is the outcome of Democratic care for the workmen, and I doubt not will get its signature. The House has passed the bill prohibiting the use of convict-made goods in any department. Well that bill slumbers in the Senate. After that we passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for convict-made goods to be sent from one State to another. I appeal not to the prejudice of the workmen, but to their self-interest, to support a party which has always been on the alert to do what it could to serve the best interest of the laborer."

A Timely Fable.

(Chicago Express.)
A rich man had a piece of land on which a poor mule was grazing. "I shall harness you," said the man to the mule, "and make you plow this land to grow melons on, of which I am very fond, while the stalks will supply you with food." To which the mule replied: "If I consent to toil on your plan you will have the melons and I will be worse off than I am now, inasmuch as I will have to eat dry stalks instead of fresh green grass. I'll not do it, sir." "How green grass," said the man, "is the food of the mule?" "Your father never had any food but thistles, and yet worked sixteen hours a day without grumbling." "Alas! that is true," retorted the mule, "but then, you know, my father was an ass."

Dockery at His Old Game.

Just as soon as the joint canvass ended, Dockery commenced to reiterate his charges, that Mrs. Cleveland kissed negro wenches, that the President dined with Fred Douglass, &c., &c., and those he was afraid to make, he gets little Tommy Devaux to do him in. Is this decent if it honorable? Seeing the game that they were playing, Chairman Whitaker sent Capt. Kitchen to reply to him. Their first meeting took place at Taylorsville, of which a reporter of the News and Observer gives the following account.

Captain Kitchen's appearance here was like a bombshell in the camp. A joint discussion was positively denied. The crowd was large—the speaking conducted in the court house. Thomas Settle, Jr., opened first, followed by Devaux and Dockery. They held the crowd from 1 to 5 o'clock, but little enthusiasm was manifested. Kitchen then mounted the fence amidst great confusion (brought about by the effort to disperse the crowd). He waded in wading clothes, and never before witnessed such denunciations and effective speaking uttered in this place. Considering the weary condition of the crowd and their waiting for nearly two hours longer, together with the frequent and prolonged applause, it is clear that great good was accomplished by Captain Kitchen. An entire change of programme has taken place since the joint discussion ended, as you will see from these notes, personal attacks being now the order of the day. The assaults upon Cleveland, Fowie, Bain, Stamps and Crum were of such a nature that they believe they did the Radical party harm.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the State Alliance at Raleigh on August 16th, 1888.

Whereas, As members of this State jurisdiction, we are pledged to secure cheap living for the farmers; and
Whereas, One of the leading methods to secure for ourselves this cheap living has been declared by the National Alliance to "consist in such a revision of the tariff as will lay the heaviest burdens on the luxuries and the lightest on the necessities of life, and as will reduce the incomes from imports to a strictly revenue basis" and
Whereas, The demands of our fraternity require that we should be vigilant and active in giving forth effect to this demand of our National Alliance, and
Whereas, It is the bounden duty of every true Alliance man to stand and abide by this declaration of the National Alliance. Now, therefore be it
Resolved, That as true and steadfast Alliance men, we pledge ourselves to give neither aid, support nor comfort, nor to favor any person or persons who antagonize and will not co-operate with this Alliance in standing by and giving practical effect to the demand of said Alliance.

Now can any true and steadfast Alliance man vote for General Dockery, who from year to year preaches that it is in favor of a high protective tariff, that is sucking the very life blood from you.

Too Confiding a Life.

(Philadelphia Record.)
"This bein' married don't suit me, no how. Its too confinin'. Give me a divorce and say no more about it," said Stephen Phifer, as he walked into the office of Justice R. M. Wright at Meckford, N. J. Phifer is a well-known resident of the "Hill," and the squire had been called upon only two weeks before to marry him. He looked disconsolate when he presented himself to the justice, and all over his face was a woe of person of sandy hair. As he came heavily into the nearest chair he had the appearance of being thoroughly used up.

"Well," said the squire, "what's the matter?" Mr. Phifer heaved a sigh and looked more disconsolate than ever. "Squire," said he, "can't you take my name off that paper?" "You don't mean the marriage certificate, do you, Stephen?" asked the squire, quickly. "That's it exactly," said the visitor, with a dubious shake of his head. "I want it taken off or rubbed out."

"The squire, with a shake of his head, said: 'I'm sorry, but I can't do that; I haven't the power.' 'Don't say that squire,' said Phifer, 'you kin do it easy if you want to, and it would make a great deal of my mind. I'm willin' to give bail that I won't get married no more.' But the justice was unable to assist him, and he left determined to have the nuptial knot severed at all hazards.

Appointments for Nov. 3, G. Fowle and Hon. T. F. Davidson.

Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. T. F. Davidson, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:
Thursday, Oct. 18, St. Washington.
Friday, Oct. 19, Kenansville.
Saturday, Oct. 20, Clinton.
Monday, Oct. 22, Elizabeth City.
Tuesday, Oct. 23, Edenton.
Wednesday, Oct. 24, Plymouth.
Thursday, Oct. 25, Washington.
Saturday, Oct. 27, Swan Quarter.
Monday, Oct. 29, Stonehall.
Tuesday, Oct. 30, Kinston.
Wednesday, Oct. 31, Snow Hill.
Thursday, Nov. 1, Greenville.
Friday, Nov. 2, Tarboro.
Saturday, Nov. 3, Goldsboro.

A Timely Fable.

(Chicago Express.)
A rich man had a piece of land on which a poor mule was grazing. "I shall harness you," said the man to the mule, "and make you plow this land to grow melons on, of which I am very fond, while the stalks will supply you with food." To which the mule replied: "If I consent to toil on your plan you will have the melons and I will be worse off than I am now, inasmuch as I will have to eat dry stalks instead of fresh green grass. I'll not do it, sir." "How green grass," said the man, "is the food of the mule?" "Your father never had any food but thistles, and yet worked sixteen hours a day without grumbling." "Alas! that is true," retorted the mule, "but then, you know, my father was an ass."

THE STAR.

A GREAT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.
The STAR is the only New York newspaper possessing the fullest confidence of the National Administration and the Democracy of New York, the political battle ground of the Republic.
Fearless, aggressive—A Democrat of the fighting kind, and in all respects a most complete and trustworthy newspaper.
The WEEKLY STAR is the best family newspaper published. The farmer, the mechanic, the man too busy to read a daily paper, will get more for his dollar invested in the WEEKLY STAR than in any other paper published. During the campaign it will give all the political news worth knowing from all the States.
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Sept. 20, 1888. 17

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, near Mrs. E. C. McNeill, owned by Mary West, is offered for sale. For terms, etc., apply to
my 31 st
C. W. BROADFOOT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUR EARS.

Ought to have attention perhaps. If so, B. B. B. will do you good, removing all inorganic matter, the direct cause of deafness. It will also aid your digestion. Witness the following testimonial:

COULD HEAR A TICK CRAWL.

Mr. C. E. Hall wrote from Shelby, Ala., February 9, 1887: "I could not hear a tick crawl. I heard of B. B. B., used two bottles, and now can hear a tick crawl in the leaves."

"I GAVE UP TO DIE."

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1887.
I have had catarrh of the head for six years. I went to a noted doctor and he treated me for it, but could not cure me, he said. I was over fifty years old and I gave up to die. I had a distressing cough; my eyes were swollen and I am confident I could not have lived without a change. I sent and got one bottle of your medicine, used it, and felt better. Then I got four more, and thank God it cured me. I use this any way you may wish for the good of sufferers.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 6th.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GROVER CLEVELAND

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ALLEN G. THURMAN,

OF OHIO.

For Electors—State at Large:

ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.

FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

District Electors:

1st Dist.—GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.

2nd Dist.—JOHN E. WOODWARD, of Wilson.

3rd Dist.—CHARLES B. ATCOCK, of Wayne.

4th Dist.—EDWARD W. FOL, Jr., of Johnston.

5th Dist.—J. H. DOBSON, of Surry.

6th Dist.—SAMUEL J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.

7th Dist.—LEROY C. CALDWELL, of Fredell.

8th Dist.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.

9th Dist.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,

of Wake.

For Lieutenant Governor:

THOMAS M. HOLT,

of Alamance.

For Secretary of State:

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,

of New Hanover.

For Treasurer:

DONALD W. BAIN,

of Wake.

For Auditor:

GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,

of Wayne.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIDNEY M. FINGER,

of Catawba.

For Attorney General:

THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,

of Buncombe.

For Supreme Court Bench:

Associate Justice, full vacancy caused by death of

THOS. S. ASHE.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

of Franklin.

To serve if Constitutional Amendment is adopted,

JAMES E. SHEPHERD,

of Beaufort.

ALPHONSO C. AVERY,

of Burke.

For Congress—2nd District:

CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,

of Pender.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF.

As our readers know, the Republican Finance Committee have presented to the Senate a tariff bill as a substitute for the Mill's Bill, which by Democratic votes passed the House, in hopes that relief might be given to the people, it was a very small slice, but good so far as it went, reducing taxation on those articles that were necessary for the people. The Republican bill while reducing the revenue about 73,000,000, the Mill's bill reduces it about 78,000,000, but the difference is that the Republican bill does not give relief to the people; it raises the tariff on necessities. It is a bill to please Carnegie and members of the trusts, not the people, the tax on salt, tin cups, woollens, cotton clothing, blankets, hats and other articles necessary for the comfort of the laborer, is still retained. It is a bill for the rich, not the poor.

As to wages, it will not effect it, in fact one of the greatest fallacies of the day, is the effort made by the Republican party to induce the laboring man to believe that a tariff is made for any such object; look at Russia, one of the highest of protected countries, it pays the lowest wages to its subjects. It is so in Austria, Germany and France, not to so great an extent, for the tariff in these are a little lower, and wages a little higher. The truth is that the manufacturers of our country wish a higher protective tariff that the people may be compelled to buy of them, and if the supply be greater than the demand, as has been frequently the case, they either work half time, paying half wages, or else close their doors and leave the operatives out in the cold, or reduce wages and create strikes. It is the object of these advocates of the high protective tariff to fill their own pockets and let the wage-earner shift for himself; they have no love for him further than what effects their own individual interests. There is another great fallacy advocated by this party. It is that we are building up a home market. Why, any student of political economy will tell you, common sense tells you, that it is the wish, the right of any man to sell where he can sell at the highest rates and buy where he can buy cheapest. Protective tariff may raise the price of the manufactured article which the laborer and farmer have to buy, but how does it effect the product of the soil. Take cotton, the South's great staple, it raises nearly 7,000,000, how much of this is surplus, full 5,000,000. What is to be done with it; as Senator Vance says: Practically the manufacturers are answering the question every day. Whenever they find themselves with more on their hands than they can sell in the home market they shut down their works and turn their laborers into the streets. They stop production. To enable them to do this effectively all those engaged in the manufacture of the same article enter into combinations which they call "trusts," by which each one agrees under penalties to obey the orders of the "trusts," to sell only at certain prescribed prices, to produce only so much or to stop production altogether, as may be decreed.

Meantime the consumer, finding prices at home put up on him, is not permitted to buy abroad by the tariff, must pay whatever prices are demanded of him for his supplies, and must sell his own productions in glutted markets at home. This is the American farmer situated by the beauties of this home-market theory which he is invited to support. Before him stands that high Chinese wall which excludes him from the outer world; behind him stand the

trusts armed with corporate powers to inflict penalties upon any treacherous member who shall offer to sell him anything below the regulation price. The fact that any of them still hold the title deeds to their farms, still have decent clothing for their families and sufficient implements for their business, designate them as being special favorites of the gods, who have stamped them with the unmistakable marks of immortality.

Read too what Senator Beck says: In his supplemental and individual report after eulogizing the features of the Mills bill, says that the struggle of the majority of the Committee on Finance seems to be—its effect certainly is—to close our ports as far as possible against commerce from abroad, to make our people dependent for their supplies upon the products of the machinery of his home manufacturer by limiting and restricting their right to use manufactured articles to such as American producers furnish and at such prices as they see fit to exact, the obvious effect being to surrender to other nations the trade and commerce of the outside world and subject our exports to such extortions in freight charges as combinations of foreign ship-owners see fit to exact.

Thus it will be seen that the Republican tariff bill gives no relief to the people, which the Democratic party has been laboring to effect. Senator Vance says: I have an abiding hope and belief that any of these proceedings with reference to reducing taxes. For the last ten years the Democratic party has made an honest and persistent effort to reduce them to the necessities of the Government, at every step of which they have been thwarted by the Republican party. They have never at any time had the power to reduce these taxes, for they have not had the possession at any one time of both branches of the legislature and the Executive.

If therefore the Democratic party is successful the people may hope for relief, not otherwise.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The endorsement of the Union Labor ticket by the Radical party of Cumberland, leaves the matter no longer in doubt. It has been apparent to us from the beginning that Messrs. Lutterloh, Powers and their followers, were the men who set the trap to catch the unsuspecting victims, they were mighty sly at first, but the veil, a thin one, which has served to mask their actions has at last been torn off. The meeting of the Republicans on Saturday, fixed things to their liking. There are but two parties, and so the Republicans think, and it is with joy they hail these new converts to their fold, who now under the banner of Republicanism will fight hand in hand. It is not too late even now for us to ask you to return. You who have gone must be blind if you do not understand the game. The Republicans have now a ticket. Union Labor has not, it is absorbed. How men, who profess to have Democratic principles can fight under a Republican flag, is past our knowledge.

Don't call it a Union Labor ticket. It is not so now, even in name. It is a Radical ticket, out and out, with all its accompanying bad qualities. Do you men, who have stood in the front in the dark days of the past intend to lend your aid, that those days may be repeated, and that even worse things may fall upon us. God forbid that you should in the hour of trial, when the aid of every man is needed to secure to the people their rights, that any man who professes to be a Democrat, should be found fighting in the ranks of the enemy. Consider it well. You who have permitted your names to go on the ticket, must remember that you are surrendering all your rights as Democrats, for in payment for their votes, you will be compelled to vote and act with the Republican party. Can you afford to do this?

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The prospect in the National campaign is bright. Senator Gorman, one of the clearest headed of political managers, predicts a gain in New York City of 25,000 votes for the Democratic ticket.

Congressman Scott, who is also always *au fait* on the political situation, says there is no fears for New York. He says it is generally conceded that we shall carry Indiana, and that the significance of the election at Newark, New Jersey, one of the largest manufacturing towns in New Jersey, where the Republicans looked for a large gain, shows that the workingmen see that future prosperity lies in Democratic doctrine, "cheap materials and abundant employment."

The N. Y. Herald of late says that the National Committee is sure that Michigan will give its vote for Cleveland, and that they are not altogether doubtful of success in Illinois. So that it may be for once that New York is not the pivotal State. Kansas is doubtful, and California is almost sure, so that the prospects for the election of the Democratic ticket seem almost assured. If betting be an indicator, it surely looks that way. A solid South with its 153 votes, New York 36, New Jersey 9, Indiana 15, would be enough, but Cleveland's vote will be greater than this. The people want lower taxes.

We see no reason why in a campaign like this personalities, slanders and falsehoods should be used, unless it be to avoid the issues. The questions are vital ones, and should be discussed fairly with a view to educate and instruct. It ought to be the case, whether it is so or not, that the people should desire the Government ruled by the party that intends the greatest good to the greatest number, and to do this, that people may vote intelligently, the principles of the party should be the subjects discussed, if a party does not meet them, but prefers mud, then the only conclusion is, that their cause is desperate, because it has no solid foundation to stand upon.

Read the article from the N. Y. Times, an Independent Republican sheet, and then ask yourself if you can vote for a man who is endeavoring to corrupt the people, that he may by oppression fill his own pocket.

DEMOCRATS OF CUMBERLAND.

Read the excellent, patriotic letter of W. C. Troy. It is a letter that should touch the hearts of each one of you. It is a letter that appeals to your patriotism as lovers of your country, as protectors of your wives and little ones, to stand firm in the approaching contest and to battle with all your might for truth and justice. Remember the past, and by all the powers that God has given you, strive night and day, lest the dark days again envelope us. Our cause is just, it gives equal rights to all, and it especially is devoted to the protection of the poor man.

As we predicted. The Greenback Patriot says it is stated on good authority that Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, the leader of the Prohibition party in North Carolina, "comes out from among them," and will vote for Harrison and Morton. He has been singing "Lead thou me on" to entice those who really desire to see whiskey exterminated, but after doing this, he will vote, as he always has, the straight Republican ticket. You who profess to follow Benbow, will you still follow him.

In addition to the necessary taxation to carry on the affairs of the Government, every man, woman and child in the State pays \$1.50 per annum, or the State pays two million three hundred and forty thousand dollars to aid in piling up the unnecessary, the unjust surplus—more than three times the annual expenses of the State Government. Think what do you pay or rather consent to give if you vote the republican ticket.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. John Leary, the leader of the Republican party, said in his speech at the Market House on Saturday, that the ticket was called the Union Labor Ticket, but its principles were the same as the Republicans. He knows.

If, after the plain, sensible, fair talk you have heard from Fowle, Strudwick, Davidson, Waddell and Sanderlin, on the tariff and county government, you are not convinced that the principles of the Democratic party are the right principles, then you must be deaf to your country's interests as well as your own.

Attorney General Davidson has been compelled to leave off canvassing and to go to Washington to look after the special Tax Bond case. This is the suit in which Mr. Morton, of the firm of Bates & Co., are the real plaintiff, a suit if Dockery is elected may cause great distress to the people of North Carolina.

Democrats, the most important thing to us, is our future, County Government, ruled by white men, must be maintained, and will be if white men are true.

The Republican party favors a higher tariff, the Democratic party a lower tariff, which will you choose?

There were 27 victims of the Mud Run disaster buried in the Little Cemetery at Pleasant Valley on Saturday. The funeral services were held in the Catholic church. Ten thousand people were in the procession.

A. D. McGill.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—We understand that a few days ago a gentleman by the name of Moore, made a speech in this town in the interest of the Republican party, and in the course of his remarks referred to his having been in the Confederate army and regretted his course in espousing that cause. Although the days that tried men's souls are passed and peace reigns supreme throughout the world, and the blood of the broad land, yet there are principles that have been contended for and there are those who contended for those principles, and at the price of their own blood, espoused a lost cause, but are yet willing that their names should be mentioned in such connection, and that their records as Confederate soldiers be published to the world. Among such are to be found the names of Messrs. Sutton and McGill, democratic candidates for the legislature. These men have a war record, and they are not ashamed of it, and they are willing to be mentioned in connection with the lost cause.

Mr. McGill came from the classic and historic Isle of Jura, Scotland, and set his foot upon the soil of America at the early age of five years. Without home or parents in this broad land he was left to a great extent to shape his own destiny. With that perseverance characteristic of the Scotch he succeeded in gaining a fair education. Before the first shot was fired the stillness of Sumpter, and before his education was in any wise complete the call came to North Carolina to take up arms in defense of their country. Mr. McGill, although only 16 years old, without one slave, without one foot of land that he could call his own, without either father, mother, sister or brother, and without a cent, though not a subject of America, responded to the call and marched forth in defense of his country, but in defense of North Carolina. He could have claimed British protection, but no, his lot was cast in North Carolina, and he determined to defend the State of his adoption, and in the early part of the war, January, 1862, volunteered and enlisted in Company H, 30th N. C. Troops, then under command of Col. F. M. Parker, Regimental Commander, Ramsey's Brigade, Rhode's Division, Jackson's Corps, Army of North Virginia. After enlisting, he went to Virginia and entered into active service with his command. At Sharpsburg he first met the blue-coats face to face, and for the first time realized what war really meant. But no amount of bloodshed and carnage deterred him in the defense of his honest convictions, and we find that at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, 4th and 6th of May, Sharpsburg 8th, 12th and 13th of May, he was at his post, and in no instance flinched or avoided duty. He was in the famous charge of Ramours' Brigade in the Horse Shoe on the 12th of May, when that great "Brigade" saved the day, and was complimented by General Lee and Ewell, in person for their bravery and fortitude in repulsing the oft repeated assaults of the enemy.

Mr. McGill was in the battles of North Anna River, Mill, Cold Harbor, and in all the battles and minor engagements of the Valley campaign, and was in nearly all the battles around Richmond and Petersburg during the spring of 1865. From the time that Mr. McGill entered into service, until the closing scenes, unless sickness prevented, he was always at his post, and although not a regularly commissioned officer, during the last year of the war he was in command of the re-

nants of four companies. Several times he was wounded, but not seriously, and when the last roll-call had been made at Appomattox, he responded to the roll and received an honorable discharge. His parole he now has, which he values very highly.

Mr. McGill's war record stands out before the world without a blemish, and he is proud of it. He tells that the principles that he deposited were just and he regrets not his course as a Confederate soldier.

Extracts from the Letter of our New York Correspondent.

New York, Oct. 17, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—If you had been in this city Saturday and had witnessed the monster parade of business men for Cleveland and Thurman and Tilden Reform, you might easily have come to the conclusion that there will be no one left to vote for Harrison and Morton. This, however, will hardly be realized, but it is a fact that no political parade of the year can compare with the one mentioned. There were 20,000 men in line with brass bands, drum and fife corps sprinkled all about them, so that the head of the procession was several miles in advance of the other end. They were not of the common run of parade men, either—silk hats and gold and silver headed sticks predominating in every file. The substantial commercial interests of the Metropolis have not been so aroused in years as they are in this Campaign. The manufacturers' section of the parade was a striking feature, and the business men of the city, that class of our citizens whose interests are supposed (or by the enemy are represented) to be bound up in the success of the party which insists upon putting up the price of their products by the addition of an enormous tariff.

When the paraders reached Wall Street, the mass of humanity stretching away for blocks from the U. S. Treasury steps was so dense that no man could move in his place. It was indeed a sight well worth seeing. Secretary Fairchild and Speaker Appomattox, the Chief of the day, were both received with enthusiastic applause. The Secretary was in weak voice; rather it requires a voice of extraordinary strength to reach so vast an audience in the open air, and probably not more than one out of ten of the assembled thousands had an idea of what he was talking about until they read it the next day in the *Star* and other papers. Speaker Carlisle, however, had little difficulty in making himself heard even in the outskirts of the great assemblage. His voice is of that peculiar penetrating and far reaching character, which without seeming loud falls with entire distinctness at a great distance from the speaker. The crowd was in full sympathy with the views of the distinguished orator, and they applauded as only such people can.

A very conservative estimate places the total registration in this city this year at 270,000. It is probable that 250,000 votes will be cast for Majority candidates. The County Democracy people think that Hewitt will get very nearly half of these. The Tammany Hall folks give him about a third, and elect Grant on paper by 100 majority. Hewitt will be lucky if he touches 50,000 and Coogan will not by any possibility exceed 10,000.

On the State and National Tickets the indications are that the total Democratic vote will not fall below 160,000. This is what the Democrats are counting on, and if their hopes are realized Cleveland will have a majority in the city 20,000 greater than he had four years ago.

F. E. V.

[Read this, Citizens of North Carolina.]

[N. Y. Times Independent Rep.] Senator Quay is in a very unamiable mood nowadays, and not a little of his bad humor is caused by the persistence of the Hon. Levi P. Morton in making him spend many thousands of dollars in endeavoring to carry North Carolina for the Republican ticket. According to a member of the National Republican Executive Committee this has been the burden of Morton's song ever since the beginning of the campaign, Mr. Morton said some time ago that he had given to the National Republican Committee three times the amount of what his salary as Vice-President would be, which is supposed to mean that he has contributed \$96,000. In return for this he has insisted, and still insists, that the full power of the National Committee shall be used to carry North Carolina. Senator Quay objected at first, but he could hardly help yielding to the party's candidate for the Vice-Presidency and its greatest pecuniary aid, so an energetic Republican campaign has been carried in North Carolina, and Senator Quay has spent money in that State which he wanted to devote to other States.

The disgust of Senator Quay now is due to a discovery which he has just made of the reasons which actuate Mr. Morton in desiring to have North Carolina go Republican. They are, in short, that the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. are holders of what are known as the special tax bonds which now amount, principal and interest, to more than \$30,000,000. These bonds were issued when North Carolina was in the hands of the carpet baggers, and it was pretended that the bonds were to be used in building of certain railroads in the promotion of which Milton S. Littlefield was the chief actor. A special tax was levied for their payment, hence their name. Littlefield took the bonds, sold them in New York for what they would bring, and did not build any railroads with them. The fraud was so gross, that after North Carolina came under the control of its decent and respectable citizens, a constitutional provision was enacted forbidding their payment, and these bonds were to be sold, authorized by majority of the voters of the State at the ballot box.

Morton Bliss & Co. bought up these bonds after their repudiation for almost nothing, and have made several attempts to appoint the holders of the non-paying suits have been brought in individual bonds in the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina in the name of dummy companies who reside in North Carolina. The suits are not brought by Morton, Bliss & Co., in order to avoid the provisions of the eleventh amendment to the Federal Constitution, which forbids the bringing of a suit against a State by a resident of another State. One of these suits is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, and the chances are even that it will be decided against the dummy companies.

Therefore Mr. Morton is very desirous to have North Carolina go Republican, and there are persons at the National Republican Headquarters who are unkind enough to say that his main, if not his sole purpose, in obtaining the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency, was to be enabled to employ the whole power of the party through its National Committee to collect his bonds which he bought for almost nothing after they had been repudiated. In other words, that his candi-

day is only a vast financial speculation, in which he uses the Republican party as a tool to accomplish his ends.

If the Republicans were to capture North Carolina at this election of course that would not of itself insure the payment of the bonds. But it would give a Republican Governor, a Republican Supreme Court, and a Republican Legislature. At least negotiations could be conducted for the payment of money on the bonds. And whatever is paid would be likely to be profit to Mr. Morton. One thing which militates against the success of his gigantic scheme is the fact that the Democrats of North Carolina have "got on" to it. Senator Ramsey is about to freely expose it on the stump, and his exposure will finally defeat it. The people of North Carolina do not really want to pay for bonds from which they never received any benefit, and which were issued by persons whom they have recently driven from the State.

Horrible Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 11.—The Father Matthew celebration at Hazleton, yesterday ended in a most frightful disaster, the like of which has never been seen before on the Lehigh Valley road, or, indeed, in the country. The wreck occurred at Mud Run, about midway between White Haven and Penn Haven Junction.

The first section, while standing still, was run into by the second section. The last three cars of the first section, filled to overflowing, were totally wrecked, and all the passengers in the rear car were killed. The last two cars were telescoped, and the passengers were killed or mangled to death, packed against the boiler. The scene was heart rending. It was nearly six hours before the first section was able to reach Wilkesbarre, the wounded being conveyed in ambulances from Mill creek to the city hospital.

Passengers on the several sections of train felt tales too horrible for belief under any other circumstances. They relate that the third section of the excursion train stood in the track a few hundred yards from Mud Run, waiting for the sections ahead to get out of the way. A brakeman, so they said, had been sent back with a lantern to guard the train in the rear. Suddenly they saw a train approaching from the rear at a high rate of speed. Several who were on the rear platform jumped off and escaped. One young woman sprang, but seeing two little boys who were in her charge, yet on the platform, she climbed back, rescued them and lost her life by her daring. In one instant the flash of a headlight illuminated the interior of the ill-fated car. There was a frightful crash, and the engine plunged her full length into the crowded mass of humanity. The shock drove the rear car through the next one for two-thirds of its length, and the second into the third. It is not likely that a single person escaped in the rear car. The second was crowded with maimed and bleeding bodies, and the third car had but few passengers who escaped. The passengers in both trains were terribly shaken up and bruised. They soon swarmed upon the track, and the full horror of the accident dawned upon them.

The hissing of steam denoted the shrieks and groans of those involved in the ruin.

Gradually, white faces peered in the windows to be greeted by faces more ghastly. The already dead, gripped in the broken timbers, sat, some erect as in life, staring open-eyed, as if aware of the horrible surroundings.

As the steam and smoke cleared from the air, its ghastly sight better revealed a slaughter pen, bloodier than butcher shambles. A few unmailed bodies were burned and scalded by the steam, and little remained in the cars which bore human resemblance.

When the first shock subsided, the unharmed passengers began to do what they could for the unfortunate.

In the meantime the windows of the cars were smashed, and brave men entered, and released those least hurt or least tangled.

In one car they found John Lynch, brother-in-law of Policeman Guinness, hanging from the roof by one leg. His cries brought friends, who, to relieve him, stood on the wreck and held his weight upon their backs for two long hours. Finally axes effected his release. His leg was fractured.

A young lady was found caught by the legs, one of them nearly severed. One leg was quickly released. The other could not be freed, and a blow of an axe severed it from her body. She saw the blow struck and never flinched. Taking out her gold watch, she handed it to an acquaintance as a gift to a friend at home. She was put on one of the trains, and given all possible care. She conversed freely and cheerfully with friends. Suddenly she gasped and fell back a corpse.

The kill was placed at 60 and the injured at 75 to 100.

A CARD.

[For the Observer.]

OCTOBER 17th, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—In as much as I have not said anything before about my political standing, I desire to say that I am a Knight of Labor, and believe that the principles of the order are good; they do not prohibit men from going to the polls as they may see fit. So I want it understood that I am a pure Democrat, and shall vote the straight Democratic ticket, with J. W. Smith to bring up the rear, which, I think, he will do with honor.

L. C. STRAUGHAN.

Remedy, Mer Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Paterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old; have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own household work. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed all my troubles and pains."

Try a bottle, only 50c., at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Don't Start that Pain.

It don't do to neglect nature's warning, aches through the system cause Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache and Pain in the Side, and prompt attention is required. Be Prepared for the famous pain cure—the bill. Price 25 Cents.

Are you Consumptive or do you suffer with a Cough or Cold, or with the Croup, Cough and Consumption Cure. Price Cents. At Sedberry's and Prior's Drug Store.

Yellow Fever.

Much suffering is reported in Fernandina, and liberal contributions are being sent from Jacksonville for the relief of the people in Jacksonville the fever epidemic is thought to be near its end; yesterday there were twenty new cases and three deaths; one new case and one death are reported from Decatur, Ala.

Judge Melville W. Fuller was installed as Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court on Monday 8th by taking the prescribed oath of office.

Tariff off for Spot Cash.

Needles and Pins 2 cents a paper, best 5 cents; Handkerchiefs from 1, 5 and 10 cents up; Hosiery 5 and 10 cents; Zephyr 5 cents a can; Embroidery Silk 5 cents per dozen; 100 yards Spool Silk 5 cents; Cassias Ties 15 cents; Gilt Pins 10 cents; Note Paper 3 cents per quire; Lead Pencils 1 cent.

Laces, Hamburg Linings, Ladies' Merino Vests, Collars and Cuffs, Tin Ware, Dippers, &c., and hundreds of useful articles. These goods are cash on delivery, and not to be charged to any one. Call early and often at

DYE'S BAZAAR.

17 HAY STREET.

Mr. Dye has, with much care, selected an elegant stock of MILLINERY in the latest styles in color, material and design, which is coming in daily. Call and examine our large stock of Hats, Bonnets, Velvets, Plushes, Silks and Ribbons, Fancy Feathers and Ornaments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Low prices and superior styles. Cash on delivery does not apply to our stock of Millinery.

Racket Store.

Come one, come all, both short and tall, Early in the fall and flee from all To Broadway's Hall, secure Bargains in all And please them all.

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS,

456 & 468 Broadway, N. Y.

Now Established in Fayetteville, N. C., Southeast of Market Square, near Sedberry's Drug Store.

An Exchange or Racket Store.

where Bargains only in Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Trivars, Hardware, &c., for spot cash, so cheap as to astonish you. Note Paper 3 cents per quire; Foolscap 7 cts., Legal Cap 9 cts., Rubber Tip Pencils 1 ct., 2 papers Needles or Pins for 2 cts., Oil 15 cts. per yard, Hosiery 4 cts. per pair and up, 4 state Pencils for 1 ct., Slaters 2 cts., Dress Buttons 4 cts., doz., Hand Saws 23 and 34 cts., Under-shirts 20 cts. and up, Hats 17 cts. and up, Handkerchiefs 1 ct., Shoe Blacking 1 ct. box, and everything else as cheap. Trivars for almost nothing.

Mr. Rouss has fifty experienced auction buyers who attend the large sheriff's sales in all the northern cities where so many business failures occur, and with the Bullion in hand, large stocks are daily swept from under the auctioneer's hammer at about 25 per cent. of the cost to manufacture. These goods are coming into the Fayetteville Racket Store daily, where you pay no tariff, nor no losses by the infernal credit system—but you get lots of goods for a little money.

The Racket Store.

Two doors below Sedberry's Drug Store.

Oct. 11, 1888.

A RARE OPPORT

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.
and customers can now find me at the
on Street, opposite Messrs. A. E. Ran-
where I shall continue to keep a well

ck of Groceries,
ARTICLES for FAMILY USE,
D. Boone is with me, and he respect-
his old friends come to see him at the
le will be glad to see them, and will
only **E. A. POE,**
63 Person Street.

WANTED.
ON AS BOOK-KEEPER by an ex-
man. Best references furnished on
Address **LOCK BOX 5,**
Fayetteville, N. C.

EMMA L. LEINBACH,
LADIES'
and Purchasing Agency.
y for Selection and Purchase of
PIANOS.
WEST 16th STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

! COAL! COAL!

5 TONS
ut, Egg, Stove,
UTE and BITUMINOUS,
ANY QUANTITY.

OMILLAN BROS.
S. C. 11
BETH CAROLINA, { Sept. 15, '88.
BENHARD COUNTY.
KNERSHIP heretofore existing be-
underigned under the firm name of
S HARDWARE HOUSE,
olved by mutual consent.
WRIGHT HUSKE.
A. S. HUSKE
W. W. HUSKE.
B. R. HUSKE.

E having bought the interest of A.
& Co., in the firm of "Huske's Har-
ware" underigned will continue the busi-
old name.
past favors we solicit a continuance
B. R. HUSKE.
W. W. HUSKE.

ring and Ties.

DS. DUNDEE BAGGING—not in
the Trust.
DS. BURLAPS BAGGING—not in
the Trust.
DLR. NEW ARROW TIES.

OXES D. S. SIDES.

RLS CHOICE FRESH GROUND
LOUR.
RLS. AND HHDS. CUBA AND
CIBATO RICO MOLASSES.
Cheese, Soap, Candl, Lye, Potash
want in the Grocery and Provision
WORTH & WORTH,
Wilmington.

—AT—
E'S PHARMACY,
and beautiful assortment of
MBRS,
PERFUMERIES,
SOAPS,
PILLET POWDERS,
PUFF BOXES,
SPONGES,
GOLDEN CROWN COLOGNE.

NG! BELTING!!

Leather!
have a full stock of
BELTING,
Belt Hooks, &c.
amine my stock and get prices.
sell as good an article and as
use in town.
CHAS. HAIGH,

EE'S SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.
Mathematical, Scientific and
Military Academy.
union of 1888 will begin the 6th of
of indtine twenty weeks, closing
other. The Spring Term of 1889 will
in January. Catalogue setting forth
lished on application to
J. H. HORNER, Oxford, N. C.
Imp'd

Fever is not Here,
E FROM THE MOUNTAINS,
BEEF,
AGE,
UR,
ENS AND EGGS,
POES, both Irish and Sweet.
that housekeepers should have
the SINGER SEWING MA-
and see the Improved Machine,
WM. MONROE & SON,
Next to Cumberland House.
Im

J. ROBINSON
ORNEY AT LAW,
Y BLOCK—ROOM No. 6,
YETTEVILLE, N. C.
a specialty. Prompt atten-
tion.
ly

McDONALD, JR.
LE and RETAIL DEALER IN
Wines
AND TOBACCO.
A. Green Street.

WHEN KITTY WAS RAKING THE HAY.

GEORGE M. VICKERS.

'Tis years, little pet, since it happened,
Long years and full many a day;
And the story began on a morning,
When Kitty was raking the hay;
The meadows were sweet with the flowers
perfume,
And the birds sang their matins so gay;
O, 'twas then, at her side, some one lost his
poor heart
When Kitty was raking the hay!

Your eyes they are bright, little darling!
Some day a gay bride you will be;
And your true heart and hand will be won,
love,
But never, ah, never by me!
For down in a meadow lies buried the hopes
That were fair as a sweet summer day,
And they died with a kiss in a moment of
bliss
When Kitty was raking the hay.

There's little to tell of the story,
It ends in the olden way;
A mistake, and two lives ever parted,
Two warm hearts forever astray!
Your round, rosy cheeks and your dark rip-
pling hair
But recall a dream long passed away;
Ah! there'll never again be such moments as
then—
When Kitty was raking the hay.

—Mignon's World.

AGRICULTURAL.

The South's Big Corn Crop.

[Manufacturers' Record.]

The South has again been blessed with a big corn crop, the largest ever recorded in that section, though in a few of the States the yield is somewhat smaller than last year. Compilations based on the reports of the United States Agricultural Department show that the South's corn crop will this year aggregate about 533,000,000 bushels, against 492,000,000 bushels in 1887, the gain in Kentucky alone being 27,000,000 bushels. Comparing the corn crops of the South for several years we have:

Year	Bushels.
1888	533,000,000
1887	492,000,000
1886	481,818,000
1885	470,776,000
1884	433,270,000

These figures show a steady increase without a single exception for the last five years, the gain in the period being an even 100,000,000 bushels. The great value of this growth of corn production, not only upon the farming interests, but upon all lines of Southern business, can hardly be overestimated. Very rapidly, indeed, is the South developing its agricultural interests, and with this can come a steady increase in Southern prosperity.

A Georgia Farmer's Unique Protest.

Recently a novel spectacle was presented on the streets of Fort Gaines. O. S. Brown—one of the most successful farmers—drove into town on a wagon drawn by four fine horses which were hooded and decorated with cotton sheering. On the wagon were four bales of cotton neatly wrapped in cotton sheering and corded with wire. Above these was a large flag, supported by two staves, on which was inscribed—"Down with the Trust!" "Georgia Baling." Closely following this fine turnout was a rickety, one-horse wagon, drawn by a dilapidated mule, and containing an ill-shaped bale of cotton, wrapped in jute bagging, with sides uncovered and numerous sample holes in the edges, from which eight or ten negro boys riding on the bale constantly drew small samples and threw them in the streets. At several points along the route the procession was halted, and mounting the foremost bale, Mr. Brown delivered an original, unique address, reciting in rhyme the various losses, leakages, and thefts incident to the old method of baling and the advantages and profits to the farmer of "Georgia baling." Crowds followed the procession, and the demonstration was well calculated to increase the indignation of people, already grieved, against the bagging trust.

The Blended Tax.

The Farmer takes up this paper printed on 20 per cent. taxed paper with 25 per cent. taxed types, 30 per cent. taxed ink and 50 per cent. taxed machinery, and the clouds speedily pass from his face and smiles play upon his gently furrowed cheeks as he reads that his universal farmer taxes are multiplied to him by the blessing of extra taxes by the Jute Trust, the Steel Trust, the Soap Trust, the Linseed Oil Trust, the Envelope Trust, the Cordage Trust, the Paper Bag Trust, the Salt Trust, the Rubber Trust, the Cuckery Trust, the Nail Trust, the Glass Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Lead Trust, the Lumber Trust, all of which are the creation of high war tariff taxes, and he smiles serenely as a breadwinner as he contemplates the profusion of tax blessing this great free and showery upon the farmers. He rejoices that the blessings of farmers taxes never cease from the 35 per cent. taxed article and 40 per cent. taxed coffee and 60 per cent. taxed shroud for the grave.

Poultry Raising for Profit.

[Farmer's Home Journal.]

"Does the poultry business pay?" is often asked. We can only reply that it does if rightly managed, but no one should engage in it until he has experimented a year with a small flock and also studied the industry well. We are often pleased when we can say "yes" to one who makes such an inquiry, for it does pay, but it would require a book to show how; hence we feel like being very cautious about advising our friends to venture their all before thoroughly knowing just what to do. The next inquiry: "If we were beginning how would we commence?" is putting the matter to us in a straightforward way. In the first place, we would pick out all the poultry literature we could get, and we would visit the yards of all whom we know are raising poultry, and would make careful observation. We would not endeavor so much to discover how to succeed as we would to discover the cause of failure. This is the important part. We would begin with a few, keep account and diary of our proceedings, and not risk too much in the beginning.

During the winter, in, of course, the best time to secure a good supply of ash, and they are very valuable to use in the orchard. Coal ashes are good to apply as a mulch around the gooseberries, currants or grapes. Save them all and apply. The same may be said of the poultry manure.

In seven years the value of the products of South Carolina has increased from \$72,000,000 to \$101,000,000.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The report of the committee on platform was here read by J. P. Caldwell, Esq., of Statesville, and enthusiastically adopted. It was as follows:

We again congratulate the people of North Carolina on the continued enjoyment of peace, good government and general prosperity under Democratic administration of the affairs of the State which has now been unbroken for so many years; upon the just and impartial enforcement of the law; upon the increasing efficiency of our common school system, and the progress made in popular education; upon the improvement and enterprise manifested in all parts of the State. We again challenge the comparison between this state of things and the outrages, crimes and scandals which attended Republican ascendancy in our borders. We pledge ourselves to exert in the future as in the past our best efforts to promote the best interests of the people of all sections of the State. Affirming our adherence to Democratic principles as heretofore enunciated in the platforms of the party, it is hereby

Resolved, That no government has the right to burden its people with taxes beyond the amount required to pay its necessary expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt; and that whenever the revenues, however derived, exceed this amount, they should be reduced, so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury. That any system of taxation which necessitates the payment of a premium of \$270 by the government on each \$1,000 of its bonds, taken up by the millions that would otherwise lie idle in its vaults, and paid to bondholders who purchased, in many instances, at less than par, is undemocratic, oppressive and inequitable and should be reformed. The course of our Democratic Representatives in Congress, in their efforts to give relief to the people from burdensome internal revenue and tariff taxation, meets with the approval of the Democratic party of this State and we respectfully recommend that if they find it impossible to give to our people all the relief demanded, they support any just and partial measure presented in Congress that will afford a partial relief from such existing burdens.

Resolved, That while the details of the methods by which the constitutional revenue tariff shall be gradually reached are subjects which the representatives of our people at the national capital must be trusted to adjust, we think the customs duties should be levied for the production of public revenue, and the discriminations in their adjustment should be such as will place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessities of life, distribute as equally as possible the unavoidable burdens of taxation, and confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, favor, and will never cease to demand, the unconditional abolition of the whole internal revenue system as a war tax, not to be justified in times of peace; as a grievous burden to our people and a source of annoyance in its practical operations. We call the attention of the people of the State to the hypocritical pretensions of the Republicans in their platform that they are in favor of the repeal of this onerous system of taxation, enacted by their party, while the Republicans in Congress are taxing their emergencies to obstruct all legislation inaugurated by the representatives of the Democratic party to relieve the people of all or a part of this odious system.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party, in furtherance of popular education, is a sufficient guaranty that we favor the education of the people, and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the people by excessive taxation.

Resolved, That, to meet an existing evil, we will accept, for educational purposes, from the Federal government, our pro rata share of the surplus in its treasury; provided, that it be disbursed through State agents and the bill for the distribution be free from objectional features.

Resolved, That the United States being one government and ours a national party, we denounce the efforts of the Republicans to force sectional issues in Congress and elsewhere, and to promote dissension and ill-will between the people of the different sections of our common country.

Resolved, That it is due to the people of our common country, who have so cheerfully borne their share of our common burdens, that the present or some equally effective system of country government shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is opposed to any further extension of the "No-fence" law, unless such extension shall have first been authorized by a majority of the qualified voters within the territory to be affected thereby.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has ever been the party of the workingman, and has never fostered monopolies, nor have "trusts" or "combinations" or "pools" ever grown up under laws enacted by it. The contest in this country being between aggregated capital, seeking to crush out all competition, and the individual laborer, the Democratic party is, as it has ever been, against the monopolist and in favor of a just distribution of capital, and demands the enactment of laws that will bear equally upon all.

Resolved, That as all taxation bears most heavily upon the laborer, it is the duty of the legislator, as a direct benefit to the workingman, to keep the expenses of our public institutions at the lowest limit consistent with wise and efficient management. The Democratic party opposes any competition between free and convict labor, but it insists that convicts shall not remain idle at the expense of honest labor.

Resolved, That ours being an agricultural State, it is our duty as well as our pleasure to promote any and all legislation that is best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture; and that in so doing we will most effectually advance the interests of mechanics, manufacturers and laborers.

Resolved, That the Democracy of North Carolina, cordially approve the administration of Hon. Alfred M. Scales as honest, patriotic and conservative.

Resolved, That the ability, wisdom, honesty, patriotism, independence, faithfulness to duty and many other qualities of President Cleveland have won the admiration of all good men; and the interests of the country demand his re-nomination and his re-election.

LACTATED FOOD
Possesses many important advantages over all other prepared foods.
BABIES CRY FOR IT.
INVALIDS RELISH IT.
Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies.
Regulates the Stomach and Bowels.
Sold by Druggists. 35c, 50c, \$1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., DISTRIBUTORS, VT.
Baby Portraits.
A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on the plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to father of any baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give baby's name and age.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.
Jan 19

It's Easy to Dye
WITH
DIAMOND DYES
Superior in Strength, Fastness, Beauty, and Simplicity.
Guaranteed to color more goods than any other dye ever made and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the Diamond, and take no other. 25 cents; 50 cents each.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.
For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE
DIAMOND PAINTS.
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 25 Cents.
19

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,
(ESTABLISHED 1874.)
Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.
The next Academic year will open on the
FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.
The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT in separate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a separate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.
ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.
The other Departments will be conducted as usual.
For catalogue or any further information, apply to
MARION BUTLER, Principal.
dec 8 ly

FOR RENT.
The STORE on Market Square, next door to Sedberry's Drug Store, formerly occupied by E. T. McKethan. Possession given immediately. Apply to
A. A. McKETHAN, Jr.,
Administrator.
Aug. 16, 1888.

"H.H.H."
BELTING.

LEATHER AND RUBBER

BELTING.

Guarantee Every Foot Of.

SHOE FINDINGS, &c.

FRENCH and AMERICAN CALF SKINS.

SHINGLES.

Huske's Hardware House

B. R. HUSKE & CO.

GIN NOTICE.

"Nobody Rides before de Capen."

J. D. McNEILL & CO.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Parlor and Bedroom Suits.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

W. J. TOLAR,

CASH STORE.

FALL GOODS

Cash Buyer,

Buying Goods for Cash,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING,

Dry Goods,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Bad Debts and for Spot Cash,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS,

FURNISHING GOODS.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!
They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.
A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**
Flour a Specialty.

FERTILIZERS:
Gibbs & Co.'s High-grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stone-wall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stone-wall brand. Try it.
Our **Farming Implements** Is complete. Stock of "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," all kinds of Castings.
Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.
DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.
Come or send for prices.

PATAPSCO
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED 1774.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.
Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.
The PatapSCO Superlative Patent
STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.
Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
C. A. GAMBRELL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 26

WALTER WATSON
—IS—
HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the following property:
2500 Acres of Land,
at and near Keyser, N. C., on the E. & A. A. R. R., 76 miles south of Raleigh. Forty acres under fence and in a high state of cultivation, on which there are two dwellings and all other necessary out-buildings, Barns, Stables, &c. Also one 30-horse power Steam Saw Mill, 5 Log Wagons, 2 Lumber Trucks, and 20 good Mules. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who may wish to purchase.
J. R. McDUFFIE,
Keyser, N. C.
July 26, 1888 3m

A. GARRASON,
DEALER IN
Heavy Fancy Groceries.
FRENCH AND FLAIN CANDIES,
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
Tobacco and Cigars,
MOLLEN'S VINEGAR.
Carolina Roller Mills
FLOUR AND FEED.
W. R. WICKER,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines,
Liquors and Cigars,
NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.
Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
Aug. 16, 1888.

Express Steamboat Co.
THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,
CAPT. J. C. SMITH,
will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock.
Returning, will leave Wilmington at 9 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.
Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-4f

To Builders and Others.
Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.
ALL KINDS OF BUILDING HARDWARE.
Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address
WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
april 7-4f

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 20, 1888.

T. A. KLUTZ,
Architect & Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
jan 19 4f

BROOKSIDE SAW MILLS.
Having finished my Mill, and having all things in good running order, I am now ready to receive orders for any kind of Lumber. Orders promptly filled.
C. W. HUSKE,
Manchester P. O., N. C.
Sept. 7, 1888.

K. LEWALD.
For Sale.
A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.
aug 30 4f

CALL
AND HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT
J. H. WINBURN'S,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
PERSON STREET,
OVER A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Sept 27, 1888.

A. V. MAULTSBY,
30 PERSON STREET,
Has always on hand a full supply of
Fresh Family Groceries,
CALL AND SEE HIM.
Aug. 2, 1888.

LADIES!
Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with
Peerless Dyes.
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price for a package—40 cents. They take no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount, Fastness or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities. They do not croak or smut. For sale by
T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
jan 12 ly

New Novels

Pemberton's Bookstore.

QUICK OR THE DEAD AND HEROD
and MARIAMNE (her latest), by Amelia Rives.
THE HON. MRS. VEREKA (by The Daughters.)
CRUCIFY HER, by Ramsey Morris.
GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW, and many other late Novels.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 4.
Taking effect 6.45 A. M., Monday, September 24, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Train	Passenger and Freight	Mail	Arrive
Leave Bennettville	5:45 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	
Arrive Maxton	7:05 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	
Leave Maxton	7:15 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	
Arrive Fayetteville	8:00 a. m.	8:15 a. m.	
Leave Fayetteville	8:15 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	
Arrive Sanford	11:15 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	
Leave Sanford	11:20 a. m.	11:35 a. m.	
Arrive Greensboro	2:30 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro	2:40 p. m.	2:55 p. m.	
Arrive Mt. Airy	7:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.	

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Train	Passenger and Freight	Mail	Arrive
Leave Mt. Airy	3:45 a. m.	4:00 a. m.	
Arrive Greensboro	7:05 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	
Leave Greensboro	7:15 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	
Arrive Sanford	1:35 p. m.	1:50 p. m.	
Leave Sanford	1:40 p. m.	1:55 p. m.	
Arrive Fayetteville	4:55 p. m.	5:10 p. m.	
Leave Fayetteville	5:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	
Arrive Maxton	6:20 p. m.	6:35 p. m.	
Leave Maxton	6:30 p. m.	6:45 p. m.	
Arrive Bennettville	7:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	

No. 2—breakfast at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Greensboro.
No. 3—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Train	Passenger and Freight	Mail	Arrive
Leave Millboro	5:00 a. m.	5:15 a. m.	
Arrive Greensboro	8:00 a. m.	8:15 a. m.	

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Train	Passenger and Freight	Mail	Arrive
Leave Greensboro	8:15 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	
Arrive Millboro	11:15 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.
Freight and Accommodation Trains run from Bennettville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Factory Branch Trains run daily except Sundays.
W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Sep. 14, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2:05 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3:17 "	4:57 "
Arrive Tarboro	4:50 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
Leave Tarboro	5:10 P. M.	6:50 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	6:50 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Leave Weldon	9:10 "	10:50 "
Arrive Weldon	11:10 "	12:50 "
Leave Weldon	12:40 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	1:50 "	3:30 "
Leave Tarboro	2:10 "	3:50 "
Arrive Weldon	3:40 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

"Daily except Sunday.
J. R. KELLY, JOHN F. DIXIE,
Supt. Trains General Supt.
T. M. HENDERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent

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